# DOE/EERE Planning, Budget, and Analysis (Revised)

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#### Charter

- PBA's mission: to estimate the benefits of EERE programs in a consistent and defensible way.
- Benefit Group's mission: to estimate the demand for hydrogen fuel cell vehicles and the resulting impacts of their market penetration in competition with an advanced hybrid vehicle.
- Analysis Group's current/past funding sources: PBA funds for cross-cutting technologies and market analysis.

## **History**

- History of and how long PBA has been doing analysis in general
  - PBA formed in 2002: lots of analysis had been performed by individual analysts prior to joining PBA
- List significant past analysis projects (i.e., those no longer being worked on)
  - 2050 Transportation Study: started in 1997 and completed in 2003:
     <a href="http://www.eere.energy.gov/office\_eere/ba/future.html">http://www.eere.energy.gov/office\_eere/ba/future.html</a>
- History and how long you've considered hydrogen in your analyses
  - VISION: started in 2000
  - Regional H2 Model: started in 2003
  - GREET: started in 1995, hydrogen was included in this version
  - Hydrogen in NEMS: started 2003
  - GIS to help regionalize EERE models: started in 2004
  - EERE NEMS: started in 2000
  - EERE MARKAL: started in 2001
  - HyTrans: started 2002

#### **Skill Set - People**

- Past analysts who helped develop our capabilities: David Greene and Paul Leiby (ORNL), Margaret Singh, Dan Santini, Marianne Mintz, Steve Plotkin, Michael Wang, and Anant Vyas (ANL), Jim Moore (TAE), Frances Wood (OnLocation), and Chip Friley (BNL)
- Current analysts and their primary roles: same as above. They conduct and review the analysis projects described later.

#### Skill Set - Models

#### **VISION**

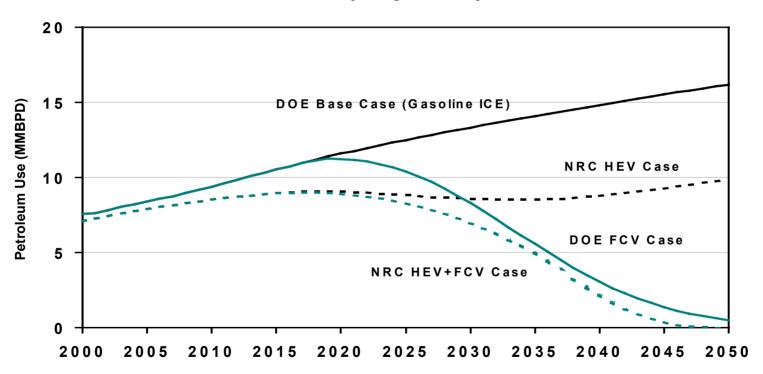
- Modeling methodology: Vehicle stock model that uses NEMS assumptions to 2025 and extends them to 2050. It generates fuel use and carbon emissions.
- Model platform: Excel spreadsheet
- Model limitations: It is a "what if" model that allows the user to make any assumptions they wish with respect to how fast a new vehicle penetrates the market, the fuel it uses, and how efficient it is. Does not generate market penetrations.

#### **VISION MODEL: H2 PATHWAYS**

- Two H2 pathways in VISION model: natural gas and renewables
- Used in developing estimates of carbon emissions from light vehicle stock
- Carbon coefficients for these two pathways can be modified
- Carbon coefficients of other H2 pathways can be substituted
- Model is available on the ANL website: <u>http://www.vision.anl.gov/</u>

# VISION Model: Example Illustrating the Potential Benefits of FCVs

Oil Use by Light-Duty Vehicles



 DOE results are from VISION. Compared here to two National Academies cases. This has been used by Garman and Moorer in Congressional testimony and at SAE.

#### Skill Set - Models

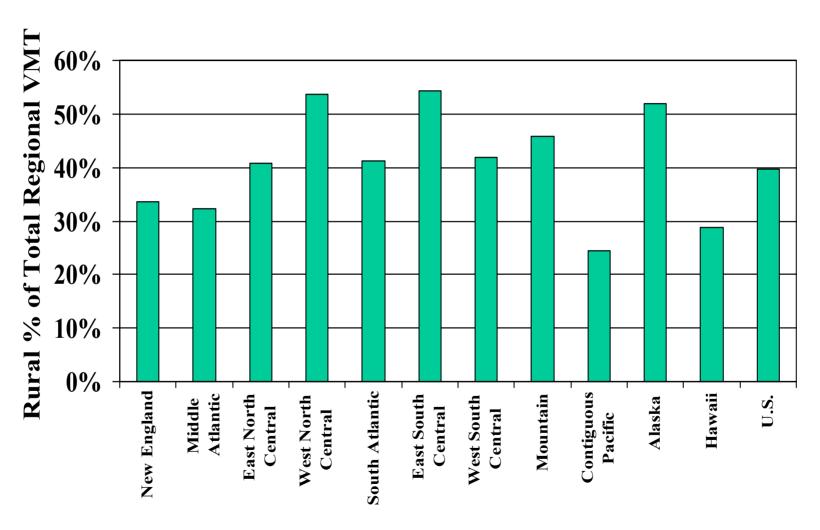
## Regional H2

- Modeling methodology: demand estimation, resource availability, and cost estimation by Census regions
- Model platform: Several Excel spreadsheets
- Model limitations: No optimization, no interregional trading of H2, does not include H2A costs

### Regional H2 Model

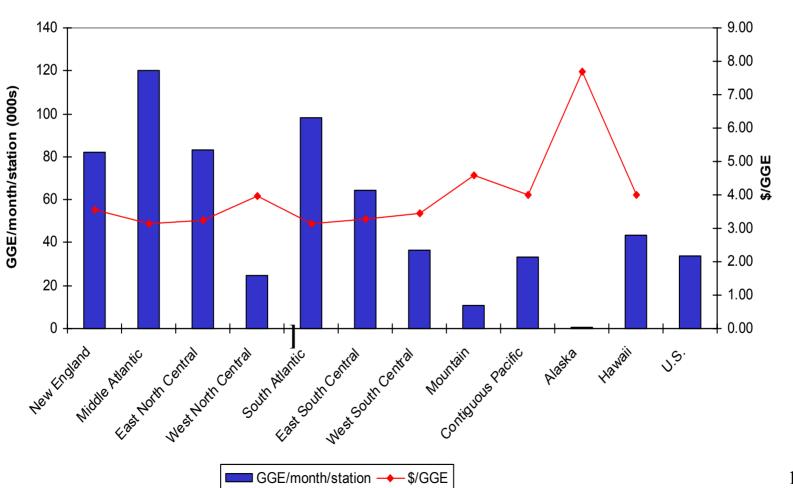
- Cost estimates have been developed for the following pathways, by region:
  - Centralized H2 production from:
    - Natural gas, coal, biomass and off-peak electricity (detailed)
    - Nuclear, wind, and solar (placeholders)
  - Distributed H2 production from:
    - Natural gas
    - Electrolysis
- The current estimates will be updated with H2A results

# There Is Substantial Regional Variation in Rural Travel



# Regional Variation in Size and Costs Estimated for Rural H2 Stations:

(Cost = Cost of Distributed H2 Production from Natural Gas, 2050)

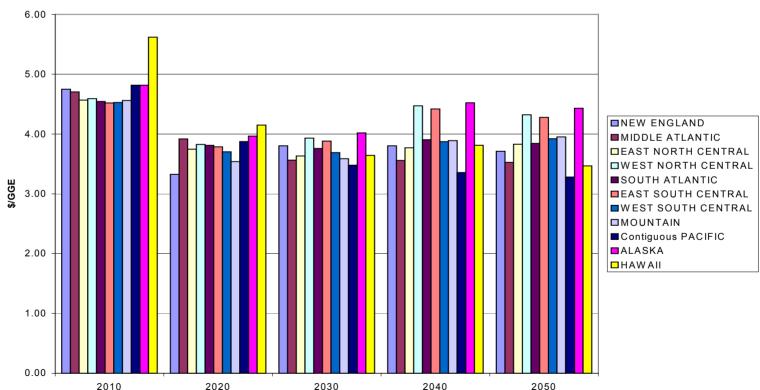


#### **H2 Costs Vary Across Regions and Over Time**

(Figure Assumes that 50% of Rural Travel Is Served by Distributed H2 Production)

These hydrogen prices will be used by EIA in the 2005 Annual Energy Outlook

#### Regional H2 prices



#### Skill Set - Models

# <u>GREET</u>

- Modeling methodology: full fuel-cycle analysis
- Model platform: Excel spreadsheet
- Model limitations: Not all pathways for H2 production have been added
- GREET has over 100 current users around the world
- Available on ANL website: http://www.transportation.anl.gov/greet/

# GREET Includes Many H2 Production Pathways and Vehicle Applications

- Production from natural gas (central plant and distributed, from North American gas and non-North American gas)
- Production from electricity at refueling stations (U.S. average electricity, CA average electricity, and individual power plant types)
- Production from solar energy via photovoltaic
- Production from biomass (thermochemical processes with cellulosic biomass)
- Production from nuclear energy (electrolysis with nuclear power, and thermochemical processes of water cracking with high-temperature nuclear reactors)
- Production from coal (gasification) [under development]
- Production via fuel processors
  - On-vehicle production: ethanol, methanol, and gasoline
  - Station production: ethanol and methanol [under development]
- Both gaseous and liquid H2 are included; metal hydride and chemical storage are not included yet
- Vehicle applications for using hydrogen
  - ICE vehicles
  - ICE hybrid vehicles
  - Fuel-cell vehicles

#### Skill Set - Models

#### **H2 Module in NEMS**

- Analysis Requirements paper from contractor (OnLocation) received July 16
- Staged development suggested
- H2 module could eventually look like the electricity module
- Regional variations to be considered
- Co-production of H2 and electricity
- Some details in NEMS will not carry over to the H2 module (40 different coal types will be reduced to 3 initially)

#### Skill Set – Models

#### Regionalization of EERE Models with GIS

- Goals/objectives: Develop regional modeling capability with GIS tools and apply it to EERE integrating models
  - Apply to NEMS, MARKAL and other models
  - Apply in order to obtain improved benefits estimates
- This is a new project in 2004
- One of first applications: H2 technology
  - Development of H2 infrastructure will be highly dependent on resource distribution and location/size of end-use markets
  - Models with GIS data could be used to examine the lowest cost strategy (and alternatives) for building H2 infrastructure

## GIS and Regionalization Project

- Project to identify best practices and gaps, and develop regional modeling capability for EERE.
- GIS and Regionalization Program Scoping Workshop held July 15-16, 2004 in Golden, CO. Presentations by labs and others of the regional aspects of the models. Also addressed several framework questions.
  - "Are there regionality issues and requirements unique to hydrogen, biomass, distributed generation, wind, etc."
  - What are the different levels of regionality used in different models, and should there be consistency in regional data?"
  - Can regional data be assembled and organized to enable such data to be aggregated and nested across different levels of detail for demand and supply."

# Development of Regional MARKAL for EERE GPRA Analysis - Objectives

- Enhance the current model structure to measure the market impact of technologies and policies sensitive to regional:
  - resource supply characteristics (fossil and renewable)
  - economic and demographic statistics/projections
  - energy end-use pattern and intensities
- Introduce inter- and intra- regional capacity and costs in energy transportation and distribution:
  - central transmission of electricity to load centers
  - energy supply infrastructure (e.g., gas pipelines)
  - options

#### Approach, Activities, and Schedule

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	Phase 1 - FY05	Phase 2 - FY06	Phase 3 - FY07	
u-	Development of a single census-region MARKAL	Development of a full multi-region MARKAL for U.S.	Application of model to EERE GPRA Analysis	
	Peer review of data and analysis	Baseline Calibration to AEO and NEMS	Program input and scenario development	
	Model improvement - structure & data	Peer review, test runs, and documentation	Generation of GPRA analysis with regional characterizations	

## **Skill Set – Capabilities Summary**

(Refer to H<sub>2</sub> Analysis Types – last Slide)

TYPE OF ANALYSIS	RESIDENT CAPABILITY?	STUDIES SPECIFIC TO H <sub>2</sub> ?	MODELS SPECIFIC TO H <sub>2</sub> ?
Resource Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>
Technoeconomic Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>
Environmental Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>
Delivery Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Infrastructure Development Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>No</u>
Energy Market Analysis	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Yes</u>

#### **Future**

- PBA will attempt to maintain its analytical capability
- PBA will decrease its funding for HyTrans as the effort switches from model building to model use and will seek funding from HFCIT
- Continue support of adding H2 module to NEMS and seek funding from FE, NE, and EIA
- Explore the use of GIS
- PBA will work with the Fossil Energy Office in DOE to create scenarios that will offer different futures in which H2 can have an impact

#### **Analysis Issues: Rural H2 Concerns**

- What portion of today's gasoline is purchased in rural markets (i.e., is VMT a good surrogate for fuel sales in rural areas)?
- What is the current number of rural gasoline stations by volume dispensed by population density or land area?
- What proportion of rural gasoline stations are located in close proximity to one another, perhaps allowing just one station to dispense an alternative fuel such as H2?
- How many rural interstate refueling facilities are there and what are the distances between them?
- How far do rural residents travel for fuel?
- Are there differences in the answers to the above questions between rural areas contained in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and those outside MSAs?
- What options are there for delivering H2 to rural areas?
- Will H2 be supplied by a single provider or by multiple providers?

## Other Analysis Issues

- If H2 is provided initially by distributed production in urban areas, could it remain the primary source of H2 in the longrun?
- How many years will it take to estimate H2 regional supply curves?
- What is the practical longest distance that H2 might be transported by mode?
- What is the likely sequence for H2 to be introduced across regions? Will it be in the California region first, then New England and the Mid-Atlantic (NY, NJ and PA), then the rest of the country with the Mountains, Upper Midwest and Alaska being last?
- Should metal hydride and chemical storage be included in GREET?